

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
8, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ROBINSON ROAD is
now Open to Motor Traffic
Ford Cars will get in every
time. Prices \$1,650 Complete.
Ready to Run.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

No. 17,907. 號七零百九千七萬一第 日三十二月八年卯乙 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1915. 大拜禮 號二月十年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Oct. 6th.—Europe (via Negapatam), per
s.s. NANSANG.
TO DEPART.
Oct. 2nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.
per s.s. ANHUI.
Oct. 5th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.
per s.s. LANGKOW.
Oct. 6th.—Japan via Nagasaki, United
States, South America and
Canada via San Francisco and
United Kingdom via Canada,
at noon, per s.s. MONROVIA.
Oct. 7th.—Straits, Colombo, Port Said,
Marseilles and United King-
dom, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
MIYASAKI MARU.
Oct. 7th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ad-
elaide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 3
p.m., per s.s. NOME.
Oct. 7th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. SINKING.
Oct. 8th.—Formosa via Keelung, Shang-
hai, North China, Japan and
Mori, Victoria, B.C., Seattle
(Wash.), and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s.
TACOMA MARU.
Oct. 16th.—Straits, Ceylon, Ad-
elaide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4
p.m., per s.s. PAUL LERAT.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
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INTIMATIONS

TONE

That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.



Modifying doors
Sounding boards
Goose-neck tube and tone arm
System of changeable needles

Victrola XV
Oak or mahogany
[31-6]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU. AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

ASAHI BEER.



THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BIFAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

JUST RECEIVED:

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 114, CAIRN ROAD,
HONGKONG.

[1043]

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immovably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

and the different Agents

Documents translated from or into Chinese

or Colloquial Chinese

CIVILIZED WARFARE.

SOME ANCIENT HINDU RULES.

At a meeting of the Bombay Anthropological Society on August 27th, a paper was read by Keshav Appa Padhye on "Rules of the Civilized Warfare in Ancient Hindu Literature." The subject of this paper, said the lecturer, has a special interest attached to it at a time when the titanic struggle in Europe is going on with all its fury. The situation was excellently summed up by Lord Willingdon the other day in his Convocation address when His Excellency said: "We have seen this nation (Germany) so educated and equipped with all the material sources of science marching in a premeditated and calculated progress, from the violation of the most solemn engagements and of the limitations imposed by common consent on the inevitable severities of war to the preparation of horrible crimes never before conceived." Germany has defied even the elementary principles of International Law in the present war. The object of this paper is to give a few rules relating to the conduct of war, as given in ancient Hindu books. Chapters 95 and 96 of the Shanti Parva give a summary of duties of the King in this respect:—(1) No king should take an offensive against any other king without a just cause; (2) No king should invade the territory of another for gratifying his greed for aggrandizement; (3) A king should try his best to amicably settle his disputes with any other king by making treaties in order to avert war; (4) The adversary is more powerful, treaty should be secured at any cost; (5) When all attempts at conciliation fail, then only an appeal to arms should be made.

When a war is thus forced upon a king, he must conduct it on principles consistent with humanity and morality. The slightest deviation from the righteous path should not be tolerated. The central idea is that no king should take undue advantage of his adversary. The match ought to be equal. For instance:—

I. No warrior should fight with another warrior if he is not protected by an armour.
II. A charioteer must fight with a charioteer, i.e., car driver.
III. A horseman must fight with a horseman.
IV. An Atirathi with his equal.
V. Soldier who is wounded in war or one who has no arms should not be attacked.

VI. Non-combatants should on no occasion be molested.
VII. The property of non-combatants if taken in war should be returned to them.

VIII. The wounded should be carefully treated by the physicians and should be sent back to the enemy after they were cured.
IX. The use of poisoned arrows was strictly prohibited.

X. If women are captured, they should be given the option of voluntary marriage or else they should be sent to the enemy's camp.
XI. Illegal gains of property during the war were to be returned.

XII. Prisoners should be properly treated.
XIII. An Astravidi, i.e., one well-versed in the art of Astras, i.e., special kind of missiles, should not fight with one who is not initiated in that art.

These are some of the important rules of warfare given in the Shanti Parva. The war which is carried on in conformity with these rules is styled as "Dharma-Yuddh." The kings who defy these rules are doomed to eternal hell. We find similar ideas running through Ramayan, too. Just as Krishna tried his utmost to avert bloodshed in the Mahabharat, Ram, the hero of Ramayan, had sent Angada to the camp of Ravan to warn him of the disastrous results of the war. Manu, in the seventh Chapter of Smriti, gives similar rules.

FOOD GAMBLING IN BERLIN

As a pendant to the revelations of a shortage in the potato stocks recently quoted from the *Vossische Zeitung*, some disclosures may be published as to food gambling in Berlin. These appear in the Socialist paper *Vorwärts*, which has before now fallen foul of the authorities for the bluntness of its comments on certain aspects of life in Berlin in war time. The *Vorwärts* adds that the *Vorwärts* are sufficiently horrible—if they are well founded—to justify any language, and, while we have long since learned to read with suspicion any diatribes about the effect of the British blockade on the food supply of Germany, it must be remembered that the *Vorwärts* has not hitherto gone out of its way to back up officially inspired campaigns of any sort.

There is something shamefully out of order in our municipal organisation. While very great distress which does not always rise to the surface prevails among a large section of the working population, quantities of good food are allowed to spoil in the public markets simply because the people are unable in these days to pay the price demanded. Only a few days ago we published a reproduction of an advertisement in another paper, in which decayed sausage was offered for sale at a nominal price as pig fodder. We now find another such advertisement in the *Weissenauer Zeitung* demanding purchasers for 600lbs. of deteriorated meat as fodder, and at this while in some cases recently 1s. 2d. per lb. was charged for ox lungs, lights, and other organs. Nor is it a question of meat only. The trade-hags are seemingly equally busy hoarding up other articles of food out of sheer spite at the inability of the people to pay their exorbitant charges. The following notice actually stares one in the face in the municipal market in the Linden and Friedrichstrasse:—

TO BE DISPOSED OF.
A quantity of spoiled miscellaneous victuals no longer fit for human consumption.

May be removed in cartloads.
This truly scandalous state of things must not be allowed to continue while there is so much distress and underfeeding among us.

IMPROVED TEA CULTIVATION.

SUGGESTIONS BY A CHINESE EXPERT.

GOVERNMENT MAY ADOPT THEM.

It is not claiming too much to say that the quality of the Chinese tea has heretofore been proved to be the best, and the reason why the Chinese tea has been losing ground in the foreign market is due to the fact that when it goes into the hands of the exporters it is frequently mixed with cheap kinds of tea usually of foreign origin. As a result, the reputation of the Chinese tea has been greatly impaired. Fortunately, this degrading practice has recently been discovered and exposed in the Panama Exposition. It is now widely recognised that most of the Chinese tea when landed in foreign countries is not in the original state, but has been adulterated with some lower grade tea by unscrupulous merchants. This golden opportunity should be seized and fully utilised both by the Government and merchants for the improvement of tea cultivation in the provinces and the extension of the trade in European countries. In connection with the reform of the tea trade and with a view to establishing a tea company so as to enable the tea merchants to ship their cargo direct to the foreign countries, Mr. Hsiao Wen-Chao, a native of Hunan, who has made a special study of the tea problem, has submitted to the President the following memorial:—

A MERCHANT'S MEMORANDUM.
Tea is a staple product of China, and its cultivation should be greatly encouraged in those provinces along the coast of China where both the climate and soil are the most suitable. It is now highly imperative that the reform of the tea trade should be promptly carried out in order to open a channel of livelihood to the people and at the same time to meet the great demand of the foreign countries.

During the last forty years, great quantities of tea have been raised and prepared in India with machinery, so the result of the tea is considerably improved: while our people, instead of improving the methods in the cultivation and preparation of the tea, mixed it with the inferior article, thereby destroying the market. It is, therefore, no wonder, that some foreign papers even say that the Chinese tea is mixed with impurities, and this announcement has a bad effect upon the Chinese tea market. The recent yearly reports of the different customs have indicated that the export of the Chinese tea has been decreasing every year, and the tea from India, Ceylon and Japan has taken its place; and recently the foreign tea has come into the interior of China and enjoyed a good sale, and as a result the people in the tea producing districts are in a deplorable condition.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR CHINESE TEA.

Since the outbreak of the European War, the business relations between Germany and the Allied Countries have been broken, and the foreign market for the Chinese tea has gradually resumed its former position. The London Industrial Group for hygienic purposes have made a thorough and minute examination into the various kinds of tea and finally found the Chinese tea to be of the best. Circulars to this effect have been disseminated in the European market, and certificates have been issued to the dealers of the Chinese tea by the Group. The business prospects for Chinese tea in the European market at the present are very bright. So this is the unique time for the government to encourage tea cultivation in China and push its sale in the foreign countries.

A TEA TRADE SCHOOL.

Therefore, I sincerely request that a tea trade school be established in the centre of the tea producing districts, and machines be introduced and used in the preparation of tea. In this institution proper modern methods as to the cultivation and preparation of the tea should be taught to the students. Special care should be exercised in the picking, roasting and pressing of the leaves so as to turn out the best tea possible. If the Chinese tea is well and properly prepared it will create a greater demand in foreign markets. This tends not only to provide means of livelihood for the people but also increase the government revenue.

MODERN METHODS FOR TEA CULTIVATION.

Modern methods for the cultivation of tea should be immediately introduced. The tea plants need a constant supply of moisture and can thrive only in a mild climate, so the most suitable regions for its cultivation in China will be those provinces in the southern and eastern parts of the country. Since the depression of the business in the Chinese tea trade and the reduction of the prices, many planters have devoted their attention to some other line of industrial activities. As a result, red tea is very frequently mixed with other kinds of leaves, and the colour of the green tea is artificially made. The former reputation is utterly ruined. It is requested that orders be issued to the magistrates throughout the provinces to the effect that they are responsible for instructing the people as to the right time and proper methods for tea cultivation. If too much fertilizer is used the taste of the tea will be impaired. It is preferable to have the tea plants planted in rows of curved lines instead of straight lines to enable the plants to keep and retain more water running down the side of the hills.

Lastly I request that a tea trading company be established by the Government so that the Chinese tea can be directly shipped to the foreign countries where better prices are available. As an incentive of this nature is beyond the power of the merchants government help is earnestly solicited. On account of their inability of shipping their goods directly to Europe, the merchants can not reap as much profit as they deserve, but in many cases they suffer great losses.

It is learned that the Government has referred this memorandum to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for consideration and that the Ministry has found in it a number of useful suggestions which may be adopted after consulting the tea experts. *Peking Daily News.*

HONGKONG BOY SCOUTS.

ASSOCIATION TO BE ENLARGED.

With the object of enlarging the local Association of Boy Scouts a meeting of the present Association was held at the Hongkong Hotel last evening. Rear-Admiral Anstruther, Commissioner, presided, and among those present was Lady May.

The Commissioner said that he thought the work done by the Boy Scouts in the Colony during the year was still fresh in their minds, but he would like to read them a letter he had received from the Colonial Secretary, which showed that their services to their country in the very trying period at the outbreak of war had received recognition by the Government. The first troop of Scouts to be formed in the Colony was originated in St. Joseph's College, and it was mainly due to the energy of the officers of that Troop and Mrs. Rayner that the association held its present very strong position. That troop was registered in the Boy Scouts Association under the title of the St. Joseph's College Troop of Boy Scouts, and held a warrant. Under these circumstances it had been thought desirable to extend the scope of the movement and to encourage the institution of fresh troops in the Colony, and for this purpose to form a new local association to be called the Hongkong Boy Scouts Association.

The letter from the Colonial Secretary was as follows:—

"I am directed to inform you that in forwarding a report by the General Officer Commanding to the Secretary of State on the military operations in this Colony from the outbreak of war up to the end of the June, 1915, His Excellency was pleased to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the public spirit exhibited by the Boy Scouts in placing their services at the disposal of the Military authorities, and rendering much valuable assistance, and that Mr. Harcourt has desired His Excellency to convey to you his appreciation, which is shared by the Army Council, of the assistance rendered."

After brief discussion it was unanimously agreed that the suggestion of the Commissioner, the drawing in of all the local Troops into one Association, should be put into effect. It was also decided to ask Lady May to become President, the Brother Director of St. Joseph's College and Mr. W. Dixon to be Vice-President, Vice-Admiral Anstruther to be Chairman, Miss Skinner to be Treasurer and Mr. A. M. Preston to be Secretary, and all consented to act.

BURMA'S TRADE WITH INDO-CHINA.

REMARKABLE INCREASE DURING PAST YEAR.

The report on the trans-frontier trade of Burma for the year 1914-15 issued by the Burma Government contains some interesting statistics. The aggregate trade for the year shows an increase of twelve and a half lakhs, despite the economic crisis caused by the upheaval in Europe. Great variations have resulted in certain commodities, but on the whole merchants and traders have adapted themselves to the changed conditions. It appears that from 1st January, 1915 traders of all nationalities entering the Laos Province of French Indo-China have been taxed. The tax is a personal one and is said to amount to sixty per cent. of the declared value of goods. This is considered by the Superintendent, South Shan States, as very reasonable. From the same date the tax on buffaloes, oxen, and pigs exported from French Territory has been abolished, but the charge of Piastres 250 on each elephant exported is still maintained.

THE POPPY'S SUCCESSOR IN INDIA.

The method by which the opium grower brings in other crops for the fields where he used to grow opium, now that opium cultivation is being restricted, is interesting to watch, remarks the *Times of India*. A report just issued in Dhar State mentions tobacco as one of the crops that have been tried as a substitute for poppy. "The result was good, but most of the cultivators, owing to a long-standing superstition, do not grow this crop, and those who do so raise it for the Kumaots—the tobacco dealers—who pay a large rent, sometimes even Rs. 60 per bigha, for it. The Kumaots are gradually finding out their mistake and the advantages these Kumaots are deriving at their expense." There is still apparently much to be done in this direction in order to drive out the superstitious ideas from the cultivators, and to make them understand the situation and to take up the cultivation of tobacco, which is naturally an easily growing and paying crop.

"LAST CONVULSIONS."

WHAT GERMANY LIKES TO THINK OF THE RUSSIANS.

According to a report received at Amsterdam a month ago from Berlin the impression prevailed in German military circles that after the fall of Brest-Litovsk the Russian Army would no longer be in a position to play any part worth mentioning in this war. It was believed that that its last convulsions were coming. The message continues: "It appears that the overweening pride of the Germans has now attained its full height. They now revel in their own superiority."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.C.

KING'S PARK RANGE.

1.—The Range is allotted to Right Section M.G. Co. for Musketry Recruits' Course, Part I. (if not completed on Saturday, 2nd instant), on Sunday, 3rd instant, from 9 a.m. to noon.

PARADES.

2.—Parades to-day: Nil.
DETAILS.
3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of to-morrow: No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Officer on duty: Lieut. Danby. Next for duty: H.K.V.R.
On duty to-night: Left Section M.G. Co. and the following members of Right Section M.G. Co.:—Ptes. Hyndman, Cordeiro, C. Ribeiro, G. Rosa and Goldenberg.
Officer on duty: Capt. Armstrong.
Orderly Officer until to-morrow: Lieut. Ross.
Orderly Sergeant until to-morrow: Sergeant Hall.
G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP AND GUN CLUB HILL. PIQUET.
The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.O. to-morrow.

DETAILS.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.
Sunday, 3rd instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.
Monday, 4th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.
Tuesday, 5th instant, Section 1 of "C" Co.
Wednesday, 6th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.
Thursday, 7th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.
Friday, 8th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.

GUN CLUB HILL.

Sunday, 3rd instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.
Monday, 4th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.
Tuesday, 5th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.
Wednesday, 6th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.
Thursday, 7th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.
Friday, 8th instant, Section 1 of "C" Co.

PARADE CANCELLED.

The parade of "A," "B," and "C" Companies ordered by Corps Order No. 24 for Friday, the 8th instant, is cancelled.

PARADES.

"C" Company will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 4th instant. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.
"B" Company will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th instant. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.
"A" Company will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, the 8th instant. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

RECRUITS.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground, on Monday, the 4th instant, Wednesday, the 6th instant, and Thursday, the 7th instant, at 5.15 p.m., under Sergeant-Major Bond. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.

A class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 5th instant, under Sergeant-Major Bond. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

POSTINGS.

Pte. W. E. Roberts having joined is allotted Corps No. 535 and posted to Company "B" Section 2.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Orderly Officer from the morning of the 3rd instant to the morning of the 9th instant: 2nd-Lieutenant H. R. B. Hancock.

ORDERLY SERGEANT.

Orderly Sergeant from the morning of the 3rd instant to the morning of the 9th instant: Sergeant F. C. M. Hurley.
G. K. B. Burton, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

Saturday, October 2nd:—
No. 3 Company as already ordered.
Sunday, October 3rd:—
No. 3 Company as already ordered.
Monday, October 4th:—
One Sergeant and six P.-cs. from No. 2 Company, for each shift.
Tuesday, October 5th:—
One Sergeant and six P.-cs. from No. 2 Company, for each shift.

PATROLS (EASTERN).

Saturday, October 2nd:—
5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Hamid and Bandran.
5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Omar and Santra.
Crown Sergeant Sirdar Khan will visit.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

Saturday, October 2nd:—
As already ordered.
Sunday, October 3rd:—
As already ordered.

Monday, October 4th:—

5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Fothergill (S), Bailey (S), and Packham (P).
5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Weaver (S), Robertson (S), and Nicol (P).

Tuesday, October 5th:—

5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Vieira (S), Alves (S), and Hyndman (P).
5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. D'Aquino (S) and Doughty (P).

LEAVE.

P.-o. N. L. Watson has six months' leave as from September, 30th.
Chief Inspector Mason has one month's leave as from October 7th.
F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

CONSUMPTION DEATH-ROLL.

Speaking recently on the conference at Cambridge on the treatment of tuberculosis, Mr. F. C. Varrier Jones, the tuberculosis officer for the country, said that, although the mortality from this disease had steadily lessened, yet every year in this country alone over sixty thousand persons died from it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Mother Superior of the Colony of Hongkong of the Society of the Daughters of Charity of the Canossian Institute, by which the institution known as the "Daughters of Charity of the Canossian Institute" and as the "Italian Convent" is carried on, intends at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill for the incorporation of the Mother Superior of the said Society, for the vesting of the remaining Portion of Sub-section 3 (or remaining portion) of Section A of Inland Lot No. 58; the Remaining Portion of Section B of Inland Lot No. 58; the Remaining Portion of Sub-section 1 of Section A of Inland Lot No. 148; Inland Lots Nos. 578 and 1370; Kowloon Inland Lot Nos. 169, 160 and 617; Sowkwan Lot No. 106 and Aberdeen Inland Lot No. 77, and all rights in connection therewith in the said Mother Superior of the Society when incorporated and for the other purposes in the said Bill mentioned.

A Copy of the proposed Bill can be inspected at the Office of the Undersecretary, dated the 1st October, 1915.

STEPHENS & WILLSON,
Solicitors for the Mother Superior of the Daughters of Charity of the Canossian Institute.

[1047]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 2nd October, 1915.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons Tendering (or Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 92 George III, Cap. 45, and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an Incorporated Trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

J. O'HARA, Colonel, A.P.D.,
Treasury Chest Officer.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1915.

[1048]



TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following Subjects will commence on MONDAY, the 4th of October:-

ENGINEERING SECTION:-

Building Construction.

Field Surveying.

Applied Mechanics.

Steam.

Machine Drawing.

Mathematics.

SCIENCE SECTION:-

Chemistry.

Metallics.

Physics.

Electricity.

Sanitation.

First Aid.

COMMERCE SECTION:-

English.

French.

Shorthand.

Book-keeping.

TEACHERS' CLASSES FOR:-

Women (English and Vernacular).

Men.

Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 8 P.M. during the week commencing on MONDAY, 4th October, for Enrolment.

E. RALPHS,
Director.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1915.

[1049]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The EASTERN Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yau-mai service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1915.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1915.

[1041]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

will hold their third

PROMENADE CONCERT

in the

BOTANICAL GARDENS,

on

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), OCTOBER 2ND

AT 9 P.M.

Entrance at Main Gate and Albany Gate at 8.30 P.M.

MISS CAMILLE DE CASTRO (Soprano).

Mrs. A. J. ENGLAND (Bass).

Mrs. E. E. DE W. ABNEY (Tenor).

ORCHESTRA OF THE HONGKONG

POLICE RESERVE.

BAND OF THE 74th PUNJABIS.

Accompanist:—P. C. GEORGE GRIMBLE.

ADMISSION 20 CENTS.

Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform will not be charged.

[1037]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERN-

MENT 7% SILVER LOAN OF

1898, E.

58TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST due and DRAWN BONDS of

this LOAN will be Payable at the Office

of the Corporation on and after the 30th

September, 1915.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on

application to the Undersecretary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION,

Agents issuing the Loan.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1915.

[1038]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY

MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS

of the above Company will be held at the

Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road,

Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 9th October, at

12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the

Report of the Directors and Statement of

Accounts to 31st July, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 1st to 5th October,

1915, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1915.

[1014]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S

SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the above Society will be held in the

CITY HALL, on MONDAY, 4th October, 1915,

at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for

the year ending 31st August, of electing office-

holders for the ensuing year, etc.

By Order,

B. HENDERSON,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915.

[1026]

FRENCH CONVENT BAZAAR.

THE FRENCH CONVENT ANNUAL

BAZAAR will take place on

WEDNESDAY, 6th October, in the New

Convent Canteen, Bay. One Part of the

establishment being Completed, LADY MAY

has kindly consented to Open this part of

the building at 10.30 A.M. on the 6th of October,

after which she will proceed to open the

BAZAAR.

Rev. Mother Superior begs that all good

friends and those who have always shown such

a kind interest in the work of the Convent will

kindly attend on this occasion.

There will be a great variety of beautiful and

useful Work, Underclothing and Fancy Work

made by the Orphans, also Small Articles at

Moderate Prices, and Toys and Sweets for the

Children.

Visitors will have an opportunity of viewing

the transformation that the Cotton Mills of

Hongkong are undergoing.

No Chits will be taken.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915.

[1029]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will be

held on the following dates:

DECEMBER 13TH-18TH, 1915.

Arrangements will be made to hold the

Examinations at any town where a sufficient

number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their names to the

Registrar, with the fee, not later than

October 31st, 1915.

Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong

Currency).

Forms of Entry and all particulars may be

obtained on application to the Registrar,

University, Hongkong.

His Excellency the President of the

Republic of China has been pleased to endow

5 Scholarships each of the annual value of

\$400 (Peking Currency), tenable at the

University by students of Chinese

Nationality who pass the Matriculation

Examination. The first of these Scholarships

will be awarded on the result of the

Examination mentioned above.

Five prizes of \$100 each will be awarded to

the successful candidates who obtain the

highest marks. The winners of the prizes

may enter any Faculty but must join the

University on January 3rd, 1916.

Holders of the President's Scholarships and

winners of prizes must reside in one of the

Hostels directly managed by the University.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915.

[1037]

WANTED.

A YOUNG PORTUGUESE with know-

ledge of Office routine seeks employment

in a Mercantile Office. Possessing excellent

references.

Please address to—

"WILLING,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1915.

[1013]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

CHELTONDALE, No. 97, THE PEAK

Fully Furnished.

Apply—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915.

[1011]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months

from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO

MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply Property Office.

JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1915.

[1034]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

3, Mountain View.

H. E. POLLOCK.

Princess Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1915.

[1048]

TO LET.

No. 6, LYDEMOON VILLAS.

Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS.

Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for

occupation.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN

PROSECUTION.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1915.

[1033]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road.

4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate posses-

sion.

Apply—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

[1075]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater

Road.

Apply—

CLARK & Co.,

Opticians.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1915.

[705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building

Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour

Immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914.

[1014]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace

Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

[1014]

THE WAR.

NOTABLE PROGRESS OF ALLIES.

FURTHER GROUND GAINED IN CHAMPAGNE.

121 HEAVY AND FIELD GUNS CAPTURED.

ENEMY ROUTED IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS FLEEING TOWARD BAGDAD.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS. PORTION OF "THE WORKS OF DEFEAT" TAKEN.

PARIS, September 30th.

Further notable progress is the feature of today's communiqué.

The German counter-attack at Artois merely consisted of a very violent bombardment of the French new positions to the east of Souchez.

We gained a footing in Champagne at several points of the German second defensive positions. Indeed, near Navarria certain French units went beyond the German second positions, when they were met by a curtain of fire and the most violent flanking bombardments. Nevertheless they held firmly to the enemy's second line positions.

Southward of Ripont, which lies between the Germans' vital railway communications and Massiges, the French extended and completed the conquest of the first German positions, carrying a portion of important redoubts called "Works of the Defeat."

LINE OF COMMUNICATION BOMBARDED.

French aeroplanes, despite most unfavourable weather, bombed the German lines of communication. Shells were also thrown on the railway at Bazancourt, Warrimville, Pont Favergot, and Sainte Hilaire. This is the German line of communication between the troops on the west and the Army commanded by the Crown Prince.

Aeroplanes also dropped bombs on a column marching near Sommepey.

A squadron of aeroplanes dropped 72 bombs on Guignicourt station and returned safely.

121 GERMAN GUNS CAPTURED IN CHAMPAGNE ALONE.

PARIS, October 1st.

Last night's communiqué states:—

Our heavy artillery in Belgium supported the British Fleet in a bombardment of the coast batteries.

It has now been ascertained that 121 German heavy and field guns in Champagne alone have been captured since September 26th.

No fighting of importance has taken place in Artois to-day.

We continued to gain ground in Champagne.

North of Mesnil and farther east, between Hill 199, north of Massiges, and the Ville-sur-Tourbe-Cernay road we have taken more prisoners.

The Germans, by a counter-attack, regained a footing in the "Works of the Defeat," but a second and more violent counter-attack in the same sector was completely repulsed with heavy loss.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN COLONIAL OFFICERS AND WAR.

LONDON, September 30th.

In the House of Commons, on the income-tax resolution, Colonel Yate raised a question concerning the position of the Indian Colonial officer who had come over to participate in the war, incurring heavy additional expenditure.

Mr. McKenna said he hoped to state later what relief was possible. The Government did not wish such an officer to be worse off than he would have been had he stayed at home.

HONGKONG MEAT SUPPLY.

CAN NEW TERRITORY FARMERS MEET THE COLONY'S MEAT NEEDS?

THE MANILA EXPORT DIFFICULTY.

A few days ago an announcement was made to the effect that so many "tons" of chilled meat had been shipped from Hongkong to the Philippines, and this was described as a "new venture." The truth of the matter is that this shipment of chilled meat merely represented a weak revival of a one-time very thriving business between this Colony and the Philippines, which, at least, ten years ago, was carried out on a most substantial scale, with, however, no great material benefit accruing to Hongkong, for the simple reason that the cattle were purchased well outside of the Colony by hundreds of dealers—in the Southern and Northern parts of China, where a plentiful supply of arable land makes cattle rearing quite an easy matter, both as regards the quality and quantity of the stock.

The fact that this shipment of chilled meat was made, however, has led to an inquiry as to whether the chilled meat industry could not be brought nearer the Colony, and be developed into a valuable asset to the industries which we possess, and which are capable of opening up remunerative export business. It has been asked if the New Territory could not be turned into good arable land, and the Chinese farmers there be induced to breed cattle of all descriptions which would be sufficient to supply local needs, in addition to leaving a balance for export purposes.

With the object of securing information on so interesting a topic a *Daily Press* representative yesterday made inquiries in export circles, and the consensus of opinion amounted to a negative answer to the query whether the New Territory could be developed to such an extent that the chilled meat industry for export purposes, and also cattle rearing for local consumption, would be possible.

"Not sufficient cattle could be reared there to make it pay," was the opinion of one expert. "If you have been in the New Territory," he added, "I should be glad if you would tell me where you saw any decent arable land where cattle could graze with any hope of filling out. No, you cannot. It comes to this: A Chinaman in the New Territory has a cow, or two cows—if he is well off he has two. Then he may have some calves in a year or two, and he sells a cow or two then in Hongkong. That is how the Chinaman goes along in the New Territory. People seem to forget that we get our cattle from Swatow, Kwangsi, Hunan, etc., and of course a large quantity from Kwangtung, where they have, apparently, plenty of arable land. There is a lot of cattle on the hills of Kwangsi. It is because of this that we are able to ship cattle to Manila."

On the question of the export of chilled meat to Manila, our representative was informed that this month the local Government had permitted the export to Manila of 1,500 head of cattle each month, 1,000 dead and 500 alive.

As the result of the action of the Commonwealth Government in prohibiting the export of cattle, Manila found herself short of meat, and in order to secure an adequate supply waived her former stringent regulations regarding the import. As a result of this Hongkong is now able to ship cattle freely to the Philippines. The extent of this trade in former years may be gathered from the fact that in 1912 30,000 odd head of live cattle were shipped from Hongkong to Manila; but since then the monthly supply has gradually decreased.

Regarding the local supply this expert said:—"You must not forget that the local Chinaman, more especially, regards a bullock as a beast of burden, and not as something which can be traded in as meat. He buys a cow, simply works it, and then he may sell it, again for labouring purposes."

"Then how do we obtain the Colony's supply, and also that which is exported? As things stand now we have got Chinese dealers pure and simple, who buy and sell live cattle where they can in the south and north. Then we have also butchers who buy both live and still meat, and sometimes they sell to other butchers. These men go away up country, collecting bullocks, here and there, and then bring them down to

Hongkong in a junk or steamer; and sometimes, when no transport is available, the cattle have to walk."

"Do you think the New Territory farmers, if they chose to do so, could compete with these methods?"

"Well, the cattle reared would have to be of better quality, and the price would have to be cheaper. They have no grazing facilities in the New Territory, but I do not see why quite a lot could not be done to improve the conditions out there for cattle raising. The farmer, for instance, could be induced to have a better breed of cattle; cattle which would respond more kindly to treatment. I think, also, that some of the hills there could carry a few more cattle than they do. We could do a good deal, but I do not think we could do enough, even for the local supply. At the present time Hongkong, with its population below the normal, consumes about 80 head of cattle a day. Now comes a simple question of arithmetic. We will take the basis of 'three acres and a cow' and see how that works out. There are 355 days in a year; the daily consumption of the Colony is 80 head of cattle, and that gives us 29,600 head of cattle yearly, which will require 87,000 arable acres. Now can you find that in the New Territory? If you can then we can go ahead; but there are too many brown patches out there, and thus the idea is far from possible. In 1911, when there was no war, or anything else, 30,000 head of cattle were slaughtered for consumption in Hongkong, and in 1912 the figure was 33,000."

"Then your opinion is that we shall have to go along with the same system?"

"Absolutely; it is the only thing we can do. There is no doubt that the New Territory can produce good cattle, but not in sufficient numbers to have any appreciable effect on the local trade. If we had to depend for our own supply and export business on the New Territory, it would be almost hopeless."

Reverting to the Manila question the opinion was expressed that such matters had to be done very cautiously where a Colony situated like ours was concerned. Hongkong had first to look after itself. A short time ago the Government allowed 500 head of cattle to be exported. Later they found it was possible to increase this number to 1,000. It had now been decided to send 1,500, and the probability was that this number would be increased; or, if local circumstances arise rendering such steps necessary, the monthly supply to Manila would be decreased. It is only reasonable to assume," he emphasised, "that people here do not wish to pay four or five cents per lb. more for their meat, simply to benefit shipping and Manila. Any restrictions which have been imposed have not been for the purpose of preventing business—that suggestion is absurd on the face of it—but simply for the purpose of covering the local market so that we shall not be left without an adequate supply."

"People seem to forget that the food supply of a Colony like ours has to be dealt with slowly and cautiously. We simply have to regulate our export, by restriction or otherwise."

DEATH OF MRS. C. D. BRUCE.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. C. D. Bruce, wife of Brigadier General Bruce, formerly Captain-Superintendent of Police in Shanghai and now on active service in France, which took place at Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, on August 18th.

Mrs. Bruce had been in very poor health for a long time, and since last Autumn, when she left Shanghai, had been confined to her bed. The news of her death, says the *N.C. Daily News*, has come nevertheless as a shock to many friends in Shanghai, who felt for her deepest sympathy will be felt for her husband and daughter.

Mrs. Bruce was up to the last in close touch with Shanghai and only a few weeks ago sent letters of thanks to friends who had contributed towards a fund for Belgians in which she took a special interest.

WHAT VON MOLTKE THINKS.

DURATION OF WAR DEPENDS ON AMERICA'S MUNITIONS.

The Zurich correspondent of the *Washington Post* has interviewed General von Moltke, formerly the Chief of the German General Staff, who stated that the duration of the war depended upon the supply of munitions to the Allies by America.

who was sustaining the enemies of Germany while the latter was struggling for existence against the greatest world coalition. General von Moltke approved of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, declaring that neutrals ought not to cross the war zone either on land or sea.

WAR NEWS.

DUTCH ALARM.

Discussing the German Chancellor's recent speech in the Reichstag regarding Germany's plans for the future, the *Handelsblad* says:—

No Dutchman can regard with unconcern the German demands. The complete superiority of one State which will pay no heed to the demands, wishes, and rights of other States means that the independence of our country will exist as long as the interests of the superior country will allow.

Referring to the freedom of traffic on the Rhine, the journal continues:— Without doubt the attainment of the aim of the war, as the German Government lays it down, is in direct contradiction to Dutch interest.

THE WORK OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

A GERMAN VIEW.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* devotes a long leading article to the achievements of the British Navy. The journal says:—

"It is a fact that Germany has been cut off from direct cruising on the world's seas, and this is the work of the English Navy combined with the advantage of the geographical position. This fact might have decided the war, if the English calculation had not proved false, and if when we were blockaded our life had really been destroyed. As the scheme went wrong it appears that even in this way the Navy is not in a position to intervene with decisive effect in the war of annihilation. The English Navy as such cannot possibly render Germany defenceless, either by a naval battle or by the blockade. On the other hand, by a victory of our capital ships, the activity of the British Navy restricts our economic life and interferes with our conduct of the war. Thus far the English Government can book the course of its account. But how long will it remain able to do so?"

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* employs the familiar argument that the blockade has really helped Germany by throwing her on her own resources and compelling her to make use of them, and concludes with the following reference to the German submarines:—

"The experience obtained in the last few months, the quite astonishing technical improvements, and the considerable increase in the number of our submarines will very soon have completely outweighed the advantage obtained by England by means of the blockade. Where, then, will be the 'great advantage' which has caused English experts to be satisfied with the success of the British Navy? Does it consist in the mountains of dead lying at the Dardanelles, in the flotilla of cruisers that have been destroyed, or in the triumph of the unimpeded transport of troops by which whole armies were carried to France in order to charge our trenches in vain and with terrible losses?"

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, if it has not been able to recognise before in what the "great advantage" consists, is perhaps beginning to recognise it now.

COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

Further light is thrown on the food problem in Germany by two widely different papers. *Vorwärts*, the Socialistic organ, says:—

Economic difficulties, due mainly to the great increase in the retail price of most commodities, are multiplying as the summer warces. If this rise continues in the ratio that it has done for the past six months, the mere thought of the coming winter fills us with dreams.

Of all the food elements herring alone are not any dearer now than during the corresponding period of last year. On the other hand, lard, butter fat, meat, sausages, cheese, cereals, cocoa, coffee, sugar, salt, everything else, in fact, is now sold at an increase ranging from one and a half times to twice, and even to three times their former prices.

The highest figures are those of trying lard, onion and fiver sausage, beans and peas (lentils and rice have long ago been out of stock in the majority of stores), Limburger cheese, and barley coffee. When the fact is borne in mind that all of the above-mentioned articles essentially form part of the everyday fare of the working classes of the everyday fare of the working classes (from the tables of the wealthy, their absence would hardly be noticed), it will be seen that our fears as to the immediate future are but too well founded.

The failure of German powers of organisation to cope with the problem is pointed out by the *Berliner Tageblatt*:—

Contrary to expectation, the sale of vegetables by weight, instead of bringing about a reduction in the price of these articles, has actually resulted in a considerable increase. Cabbage, for example, which formerly was sold in the public markets at ninepence a crate, when sold by weight produces 1s. 3d. a crate. A similar increase is shown in the price of every other description of vegetable. The order as to sale by weight has had the further effect of depriving small retailers (who supply the poorer classes) of the cheaper kinds of produce. Formerly, for instance, from two to three small cabbages were sold by hawkers for one penny. Now the hawkers decline to purchase anything but the best quality produce, principally because they will not waste time weighing out the smaller varieties. It will be seen, therefore, that so far from the condition of the masses of the people being improved by the new regulation, their distress has only been aggravated still further.

The *Landeszeiger* was jubilant at the sinking of the *Arabic*, and considered itself entitled to rejoice without reserve because "in this case, as it seems, all the passengers and crew have been saved." Referring also to the Zeppelin raids, the journal says:—"Why should the British be so emphatically feeling the strength of our sword?"

COUNTY CRICKET IN MINIATURE.

A SMALL BOYS' MATCH AT LORD'S.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN "THE TIMES".]

Few places are more drollly eloquent of the war than Lord's, with its empty pitch ringed round with empty seats. There are some soldiers in training there and in a mysterious little garden tucked away behind the Pavilion a Volunteer Training Corps has its headquarters. Otherwise all is silent and deserted. But now and again, if we are lucky, we may light on a spectacle both quaint and cheerful.

On the sacred sword itself, though not quite in the middle of it, two teams of small boys from County Council schools are playing a cricket match with all the solemnity befitting the occasion. The prevailing ill wind has blown them one unforgettable piece of good: the training of new armies has churned up their usual pitch, and so here they are at Lord's, their runs duly recorded on a giant telegraph and cheered from the Mount.

There are not, indeed, many onlookers, but each side has its band of supporters, including a row of enthusiastic little girls in pink frocks, while impartial applause is provided by the soldiers off duty. In less than no time we, too, are enthralled, wishing that there was no odious drill to call us elsewhere and that we might watch for ever. And this is not mere laziness, for the cricket is well worth watching for its own sake. The home team, from a Marylebone school, has been got out for a small score, and their opponents from Battersea are quickly catching them. The telegraph proclaims 18 for 3 wickets, and No. 3 and No. 5, each with about half a dozen runs to his credit, are making a stand. A seven wickets' batting. The fact of paying rates in Chelsea turns us at once into frantic Battersea patriots, and we hope that Marylebone may be beaten into a cooked ham.

The two batsmen are extremely small: one may be 12 or 13, the other on that big ground looks as if he could not possibly be more than 11, and one of the two opposing bowlers towers over both of them, but

Rippers, twisters, fast and slow, He tried them all, but still "no go." He could not lay the wicket low. Alas! for vexed bowler.

THE TWO ARE CLEARLY MASTERS OF the situation and let the runs come quite slowly and quite steadily. There is something essentially professional in their methods; they bat as if they had three days before them, like a pair of Shrewsbury bats in embryo. Yet they are spirited runners between the wickets, and, whenever the ball goes towards a rather deep coverpoint, they steal swiftly and silently across the pitch with all the intimate understanding of a Hobbs and a Rhodes.

The tier of the two is especially fascinating. He has a crop of brown curly hair and one very large pad on one very small leg. The soldiers have christened him "Little Tich," and affectionately watch his every movement. When his companion is receiving the bowling he stands with a wonderfully gallant and defiant carriage that cries aloud "Battersea, liber alles." He has a fine variety of strokes, too, and does his full share of the run getting. Gravely and soberly No. 3 and No. 5 add single to single with never a ball hit an inch off the ground, and there is gloomy silence in the Marylebone stand. At last, with the first ball of the over, 28 goes up on the boards, and the game is a tie. Battersea's bowers lustily game the batsmen are not to be diverted by excitement the force is quietly played out. Once the larger batsman is inclined to go for a short run, but "Little Tich" sends him back. Over is called and he sends the bowling himself. Gently but firmly he stops the first ball and the second; the third he hits quite slowly towards that luckless little cover-point. Instantly the two flash across the pitch, and Battersea has won by seven wickets. "E's a nut—that 'Little Tich," claims a watching corporal with good reason, and so say all of us, as we go reluctantly away to form fours. Some day, perhaps, if there is ever a "Gentlemen and Players" match again, we may see "Little Tich" on the scene of his early triumphs breaking the hearts of the Gentlemen of England.

CORPORAL'S BALLAD.

"I'D RATHER BE OUT HERE."

The *Dundee Advertiser* prints a fine ballad by Lance-Corporal Joseph Lee, of the 4th Black Watch, from which we take the following:—

The men who stay at home at ease,
And go to bed just when they please,
Have lots o' beauty and o' beer,
And yet—I'd rather be out here!

The chaps who stay at home and dine
Have heaps o' victuals and o' wine,
With walnuts-shelled—and all good cheer—
It's better to be shelled out here!

The chaps who stay—the lucky dogs!—
Can stroll around in tailored togs,
While my make-up is something queer—
Yet—better be a score-row here!

The chaps who stay at home and play
At tennis through a summer day
Need never—shall bleeding to the rear—
And yet—I'd rather play out here!

Sweet-heating?—ah! you lucky chaps
Who go a-wooing—well, perhaps,
Unless I get a nasty whack,
I'll get a girl when I go back.

Why, yes, who knows! there still might be
Some girl to love a bloke like me;
There's Dolly—would she drop a team
If I went under over here?

The men who live at home at ease
May list—then "LIST"—just as they please;
For me, by Christ! my conscience clear,
I think I'd rather die out here!

(Stretcher-bearers!)

DREADFUL ECZEMA

Cured by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

That torturing and disfiguring disease has its cause in an impure condition of the blood. The impure condition of the blood often arises from a diseased condition of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When digestion is imperfect the nutrition of the body is inadequate to its needs. The blood becomes thin, poisons accumulate in it, and these poisons often manifest themselves in some eruptive disease. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure diseases of the stomach, and other organs of digestion and nutrition. They eliminate poisonous substances from the blood, purifying it, and increasing its quality and richness. They get at the cause and cure perfectly diseases of the blood, and other complaints which originate in a disordered stomach.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Boils, and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

DR. MORSE'S
Indian Root
PILLS

DO NOT WEAKEN. DO NOT SICKEN. DO NOT GRIPE.

THE SWAN

FOUNT PEN,

DEFIES HEAT

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FREE.

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying oozing and evaporation of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and noisy type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink feed, is fitted with a gold nib iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.



SOLD BY ALL JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.
MABIE, TODD & Co.,
Manufacturers, LONDON.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS'

Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Hints on Hose" and quotations:

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.**NOTES BY A NEUTRAL.**

ENGLAND IN WAR TIME.

[FROM "THE TIMES."]

I have been privileged to lay before the readers of *The Times* my impressions of Germany and Austria in war time. Your Censor has permitted me to state a few of the views held by neutrals—so important and so little understood here—and I may now perhaps be allowed to give briefly my impressions of England in this month of August after a year of war.

This is my sixth visit to England. I first came here with my parents as a growing youth and resided in your lovely Warwickshire tree-shaded roads, your delightful parks, the unrivalled "back" at Cambridge, and the Thames from glorious Oxford to London. My second visit was during a summer recess of my university. During a third excursion, after taking my degree, I was in Scotland and the Lakes. A fourth visit I spent entirely in London, and especially the London of Dickens and Pepsy.

This is my second visit to England in war time. While not pretending to be competent to express any opinion of great value on the attitude of England towards the war, I may, at least, be better informed as to the English and the Scots and their ways than one who has only come here for the first time.

THE CHANGE IN ENGLAND.

I see a great change. In my first war visit I saw—frankly speaking—practically no change beyond the marching of a considerable number of men in khaki and other men who had not yet obtained their uniforms. For the rest—if I may be frank—I did not perceive in the attitude of the people, in the amusements or conversations, in the newspapers, any marked contrast to the England I visited so often in my youth. After nearly three weeks of observation, in the intervals of my writing the articles which have appeared in *The Times*, I have come to the conclusion that there is an immense alteration, but not so great a change as one finds in some of the non-fighting countries—such as Sweden—which, though not in the war, are on a complete war footing ready for any emergency.

To suggest for one minute that there is any comparison between the concentration of Germany on this war and your attitude toward the struggle would be a deliberate falsification of facts that might flatter you, but would certainly eventually help Germany. To imply that the average English members of the middle-classes realize and understand the war to the extent of the average German would be to state something wholly untrue. The people I have met here are of about the same social status with those with whom I have talked so freely in Germany. They are what I might call the better middle-class of each country: in England, for instance, doctors, barristers-at-law, at great many of your new officers and a number of wounded soldiers, a well-known architect, a retired partner in a great banking firm, an inventor of a famous mechanical contrivance, some hospital authorities, a Norwegian who has lived here for a considerable period, and, of course, a number of persons of whose vocation I am not aware, whom one meets in ordinary railway travel. A surprising number of these people have officer relatives at the front—showing that the British effort is greater than neutrals have ever been told—yet I do not find that, on the whole, even these have any clear idea of the specific nature and dangers of the war.

THE DARDANELLES PROBLEM.

I will take the struggle for Constantinople, for example. Every German schoolboy is fully acquainted with the nature of that problem—and particularly acquainted with the nature of your part of the problem. He has a better knowledge of the number of men employed by the British and French in Gallipoli. He is as well acquainted with your difficulty as with that of the Turks and Germans. His knowledge is partly due to the geography that has been ground into him since he was four years of age, partly to the fact that every German has war—so to speak—in his blood, and largely to the fact that nothing else out of war is talked about in Germany.

Let me give a little account of a conversation I had in a corridor of a train with two Berlin boys, aged whom I rather hurriedly brushed in getting into the carriage and with whom I afterwards talked. I discovered that they were volunteers 15 years old, but as they claimed to be 16, they were already in uniform and being trained. They were not of particularly fine physique. I am not sure whether the modern Berliner has a physique which is particularly good, but they were keenly intent on soldiering, thoroughly alive to every phase of the war, neither optimist nor pessimist—as you say here—watchful of every move of Germany's enemies, frank about the countless German blunders, and convinced that the war would last for several years at least.

I did not express any pronounced ally views, but I did venture to point out that Germany had undertaken a very great deal in fighting Russia, France, Britain, and Italy, with their combined fleets thrown in.

SCHOOLBOY WISDOM.

"Our task is all the more glorious!" they replied, "and our blunders are not as bad as those of our enemies. If we blundered in trying to get to Paris, the French were equally foolish in their costly attempt to reach the Rhine through Alsace at the beginning of the war. We have made no cardinal mistake so far. Look at the English, who have isolated an immense Army before the impregnable position created by German genius for the defence of Constantinople. Have the English any General equal to Liman von Sanders in the whole of their Army? Do they realize that we regard the Dardanelles as one of the most vital parts of the war and that our pioneers have surveyed the whole peninsula nearly a year ago and fortified it even before their first foolish bombardment?"

"How do you know all this?" I asked. "Everybody in Germany knows it," was the reply, "look at the maps of the whole

of the Turkish theatre of war, and if you admit that Turkish-Germanic positions are accurate."

"I suppose they are accurate" (I interpolated), "I have only the evidence of your newspapers."

"Well, we believe the Turkish dispatches and believe that von Sanders says. We contend that a million men would not reach Constantinople by the route intended. Do you speak any English? Then read any of the English newspapers at the cafes and tell me if you find any real account of the Dardanelles."

Questioning them, I found that both these lads spoke some English and—like many Germans—were proud to show off their knowledge of your language, rapidly becoming the general tongue of the theatre in Northern Europe. I asked them if they had learned it in England. "No." They had learned through an English teacher at the *Italgymnasium* (a good commercial school). Probably a little less learning and a little more athletics would have made them better soldiers. But they were spirited boys aglow with belief in the Fatherland.

Since I have been in England the conflicting information about the Dardanelles expedition has puzzled me. There is a curious aloofness about that theatre of war. None of the military authorities, who do so much in Germany to educate the public mind, seem to expect it to appear to be regarded as something akin to the Boer War—with the ups and downs of that comparatively unimportant campaign. The Germans take the view that the expedition was a mad project from the outset and that success is impossible to achieve. The view I find expressed here by some is that the operation is difficult; others say, "I am assured by most of my friends that in a month we shall be in Constantinople." No one can tell me how the feat is to be accomplished. No one here argues with any military knowledge as to the Germans on the subject. No one seems to attach the gigantic importance to it that the Germans do.

One or two people have told me that a mistake has been made; others suggest that the Government knows best, and that Lord Kitchener would not have embarked upon the undertaking were he not certain of success. I have written to my friends at home of the calm confidence of the public in this matter, in spite of the conflicting news that is published. That is all to the good, but I rather agree with the Germans that the task is a very difficult one.

My views of England in war time may be warped by the fact that for the past 12 months I have lived almost entirely in war countries, or in neutral countries whose very existence is wrapped up in Germany's defeat.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

None of the people with whom I have sojourned—except the Dutch—possess the phlegmatic temperament of your people. None of them live in an island which has been free from real warfare from without for nearly a thousand years. The very fact that yours is an island renders it difficult to bring home that which is happening so close to you—that which is apart from that, it would seem almost as though you had conspired to damp down interest in the war. I observe that the chief popular indoor amusement in England—as well as in Germany and the rest of the world—is the cinematograph theatre. Out of curiosity, I went to one of the largest you have. There was not one film shown to give any idea of the work of the British Army or the British Navy. The whole audience looked forward to the antics of one Charlie Chaplin.

Could not but compare a similar scene at a great picture theatre in Germany, where prices had been lowered and parents are entitled to take their children free; where all soldiers enter free, and all wounded free, in order that the nation may obtain, from one demonstration, information on the one national topic—the war. If I may be permitted to say so, the impression created in my mind by the contrast was unpleasant. I am told that there are thousands of these picture theatres in London and the provinces, in Scotland and Ireland, and that Charlie Chaplin is the idol of millions of your people. The only sign of war was that some of your generals were thrown on the screen, but they received relatively small applause. An English friend of mine explained that the English are not enthusiastic in the matter of hand-clapping, but I pointed out that Charlie Chaplin received a positive ovation.

IMPOSSIBLE IN GERMANY.

I went to see some of your troops start for the war. They were leaving a camp in which they had been for some time. Flowers are commoner in England than in Germany. There were no flowers thrown at them; no cheering. They went off without demonstration of any kind other than kisses thrown by some girls at the windows and the stare of old men at cottage doors. One of the pictures in my father's house represents the scene at the departure of the Guards from London for the Crimea in 1854. Many a time, as a tiny child, I have looked up at the immense size of the British Grenadiers who fought so splendidly in the Crimea. They were depicted as departing in a tumult of popular demonstration. Has any change come over the English people since 1854 or is the war so complex that they do not understand its nature?

While ignorant of the numbers of the British troops, I shall be able to assure my anxious friends at home that, despite the undue proportion of middle-aged men in the ranks, the general impression gained by close observation of at least 4,000 or 5,000 of your men on the roads, and at two of your southern camps, is that man for man the British infantry are still, as they were in the time of Napoleon, the finest in the world. And the men seem to be in magnificent training, are merry and light-hearted, eager to get to the front, well shod and well dressed. Their front and easy marching is a pleasant contrast to the shuffle of the Germans. I know nothing of the military merits of the troops, but the majority of those who came under my observation have a mobility of countenance, and alertness and quickness of eye, that engenders the belief that a little experience in the new kind of warfare is all that is necessary to make them thoroughly proficient.

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE BOER WAR.

During my visit to England at the time of the Boer War, it seemed to me that there was more popular interest in that conflict than in the present. Like many with you in that campaign. But I well remember the extraordinary closeness with which it was watched and the thrilling telegrams on which your newspapers boldly announced success or defeat. That campaign was, of course, easy to comprehend, and the hostility of a great part of the world to England at that time strongly stimulated national feeling. To-day nearly the whole world is with you. Only last night, on the eve of my departure, did I learn that the South American States, where German influence has been so great, are mainly pro-ally.

I should much have liked to dilate upon the wonderful war hospitals I have been permitted to inspect during the past week, of the noble self-sacrifice of the medical profession, which has thrown itself wholeheartedly into the work of the nursing, second to none in the world; of the numberless highly-paid civilians who have rushed to the colours without regard to private interests; of the generous behaviour of the great business establishments which are helping to make good the salaries of thousands of their employees at the war. Very notable is the manner in which you have developed motor transport, in which you are easily the first in the world. Your great feats of individual daring in the air and under water should be better known abroad than they are.

Over and over again have I found people here who are straining every nerve in war work and doing it with that alertness and quickness of mind which render them the superiors of the Germans, but, then again, I have been disappointed at the easy attitude of others, who—to quote a popular writer of yours—"are comfortable in the belief that the war will win itself if they let it alone." machine-like minds, renders them an ex-doubtless, to their myriad well-organized, "top" weapons, to the army, but it enables them to extract every ounce of energy in the conduct of a war.

The British Empire could not have been created by minds like these, but it should not be forgotten that, in the concentration necessary to national effort in a struggle like this, the German system of self-subservience to the State has enormous advantages.

PLAIN WORDS IN GERMANY.

FOLLY OF ANNEXATION HOPES.

"OPEN DOOR AND FREE SEAS."

In connection with the Delbrück-Dernburg-Wolf "anti-annexation" manifesto, interest attaches to the terms of a secret petition on similar lines which was last month sent to the Chancellor and the members of the Reichstag.

Curious enough (says the Rotterdam correspondent of the *Daily News and Leader*), this is now published in the *Neues Vaterland*, a fact which would have brought immediate suspension six weeks ago. The manifesto, which is very long, represents as a mere delusion the belief that Germany could secure peace by crushing her adversaries, and continues:

If we wished to carry out the demands for annexation it would mean about 130,000 square kilometres, with 16,000,000 inhabitants. What would this proportion be to the German Empire? These people, robbed of their rights, would be in continual enmity with the German Empire. Germany would stand alone in the world, and England, France, and Russia would be forced to remain allies against us.

BRITISH SEA POWER.

The manifesto points out that Holland is strategically valueless because Antwerp commands the mouth of the Scheldt, and adds:

As to power at sea, final decision rests with the fleet, and only under a delusion could Germany attempt to obtain a stronger fleet than England. Any harbours in the Channel and North Sea would be continually exposed to attacks. What Germany must strive for is to get rid of the right of seizure at sea. Dealing with political effects the manifesto refers to the suggestion that Germany might count on "the spiritual community of the Flemish as against the Walloons. What little spiritual community existed, it says, between Germany and the Flemish has almost entirely disappeared since the war, and its place has been taken by an immeasurable bitterness at the German entry into Belgium and the destruction which the country has suffered.

NEUTRAL ENEMIES.

Just as the French, the Belgians stand entirely opposed to the Germans in outlook and political traditions. Such an annexation would make enemies of neutral countries. Holland would regard it as a "mone tekel," and in Switzerland, Scandinavia, and America it would awake the greatest indignation. To have lasting peace, let us strive for no annexation, but for an open door and freedom of the seas. A further manifesto on similar lines has been sent to the Chancellor and members of the Reichstag by the leaders of the German Women's Peace Movement.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police Reserve Band at Botanical Gardens.

Monday, 4th Oct.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land above May Road and at Ship Street, at Public Works Dept.

5.30 p.m.—Hongkong St. Andrew's Society Annual General Meeting in the City Hall.

Wednesday, 6th Oct.—
10.30 a.m.—French Convent Annual Bazaar in the New Convent at Causeway Bay.

Saturday, 8th Oct.—
12.30 p.m.—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

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YOUR HAIR WILL LOOK BETTER
will be finer, softer, smoother, and will grow more luxuriant, if you take care of it by using **ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL**, which will preserve, nourish, and strengthen it, and as it penetrates to the roots will replace the loss of the natural oil in the hair, the want of which causes baldness. It is sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair, of a Richer Colour for Dark Hair, and of a Darker Colour for Black Hair. Avoid cheap imitations. Write for a sample of our Macassar Oil, and you will see the difference. It is sold in all the leading chemists, druggists, and hairdressers. **Rowland's Macassar Oil** is the only one of its kind in the world, and is the only one that will keep your hair in perfect condition all the year round. **Rowland's Macassar Oil** is the only one that will keep your hair in perfect condition all the year round.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NORE	4 P.M. 7th Oct.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOVARA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H.E. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 9th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	About 19th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA MALTA and USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 22nd Oct.	Freight and Passage.

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E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"ANHUI"	On 3rd Oct. 10 A.M.
WEIHAU, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th Oct. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th Oct. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SINKIANG"	On 7th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 12th Oct. 4 P.M.

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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1915. TELEPHONE 36.

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STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
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"HAICHING" ...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 8th Oct., at 1 P.M.

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S.S. "DUNERA" 5,389 tons, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th October.

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S.S. "ITOLA" 5,257 tons, Captain Butler will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 12th October.
The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	On 2nd Oct. 11 A.M.	On 17th Oct. 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	On 8th Oct. 11 A.M.	On 2nd Nov. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	On 15th Oct. 11 A.M.	On 9th Nov. 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 22nd Oct. 11 A.M.	On 16th Nov. 11 A.M.

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TENYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... TUES., 30th Nov.

* NIPPON MARU 11,000—18 knots ... TUESDAY, 14th Dec.

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HOMEWARD

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Steamer Captain Leaving

DAIJI MARU ... S. Saito ... SUNDAY, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

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Nov. 8	MALTA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KEHBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Dec. 6	NOVARA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
	NELLORE	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	1916	1916
	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
	NANKEIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22

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1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £74. Return £111.

"B" " " " £68. " " " £102.

2nd Saloon "A" " " " £54. " " " £78.

"B" " " " £48. " " " £72.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £70. Return £105.

"B" " " " £64. " " " £99.

2nd Saloon "A" " " " £50. " " " £69.

"B" " " " £44. " " " £63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS

STEAMERS

YAMAHA

Leave SHANGHAI

Leave HONGKONG

Leave SINGAPORE

Due at Marseilles

Due at London

NORE

NAGOYA

NAMUR

KASHMIR

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON

1st Saloon £48 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES

1st Saloon £44 Single £84 Return, 2nd Saloon £40 Single £59 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION

STEAMERS AND DEPARTURE

MARSEILLES and LONDON

TO SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

Wireless Telegraphy

* Not Calling at Keelung.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 800. Return " 800.

" " 2nd Single " 400. Return " 400.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York Montreal £30.15.0.

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25. 1st Return £37.10.

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.

To Yokohama, 1st Return £72. To Kobe, 1st Return £73.10.

2nd " 400. 2nd " 400.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KINUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 232 and 1941.

